WEST POINT.

What a High Military Authority Has to Say About the Academy.

The Charges of Bad Discipline-The Exploits of the First Class and the Failings of the Colored Cadet-West Pcint the Most Democratic Institution in the World-The Military Value of Veracity.

WEST POINT, Jan. 12, 1871. "Very glad, sir, to give you any information I can, and I'll tell you just exactly what I think about things in general. But mind-you mustn't mention

"That's the only condition upon which my lips are going to open. You can use what I tell you in any way you like, so long as you don't drag me into the columns of the HERALD. I don't want to be praised, and I'd rather not be abused. Not that I care about the public knowing me by reputation;

but if a man's name once gets into THE NEWSPAPERS it's all up with him to Washington." This is the formula with which all interviews with any of the West Point authorities naturally begin. From the highest in rank down through every gradation until you reach Colored Cadet Smith it is the same unvarying story. Everybody is delighted to spread out before you the treasures of their experience and to untold all they know in regard to whatever you care to inquire. But they always couple

What words of sadder and more deleful meaning could fall upon the ears of a professional interviewer? As I have listened to them I have burned to tell the world how soldierly was the figure, how intelligent and genial the features, how noble the record, of some of the men who thus repelled the

the disclosure with an exacted pledge to allow their

names to remain in their present illustrious ob-

overtures of journalistic fame.

The information and opinions that I have gathered under these unpromising conditions shall not, however he lost to the American public. And I have hit upon a plan of still preserving the popular form versations into one, and stain these sheets of paper with a conversation with the

COLLECTIVE OFFICIAL WORLD of West Point, which I shall forthwith incarnate under the title of a

HIGH MILITARY AUTHORITY. "You're having a good deal of trouble up here fust at present, General. What's the matter with the

"Well, not much that I can see out of the usual "Well, not much that I can see out of the usual routine. We're pretty much all the time in trouble about something or other. There's a strong party in the country who think that West Point costs too much money and spoils a great many good citizens by making them exclusive aristocrats, and does not properly do its work of affording sound military education to the cadets. And no man that I tever heard of blindly haied an institution long who did not at laist find some very good cause for his hatred—some tangible basis of

very good cause for his hatred—some tangible basis of

HONEST ABUSE AND INVECTIVE.

That's the way with West Point. It is easy to find defects in our system, and after properly exaggerating them to drag them before the public eve and say, How long shall such a nuisance be allowed to exist? This institution is not perfect; nothing human ever can be. But when I hea I copie asking that it shall be swent away among the things of the past I remember how many of the historic names in our American roll of honor have been entered on the West Point books, and I give way to a very strong leeling of honest American indignation. No other educational institution in the country can show a more glorious record. Not in the army alone have our graduates repaid their country for the cost of their instruction. Many of our greatest engineers, and lawvers and professors, and even clergymen, have been West Point tealets."

"But these cases of

been West Point Cases of Bab DISCIPLINE
BAD DISCIPLINE
BAD DISCIPLINE that have found their way into the newspapers—the Colored Cadet and that last exploit of the First Class?"

no doubt, has some exceptional features. But, in itself, it is in my opinion a sign of the healthy state "How is that ?"

"Well, because it shows it is the state that the

"How is that?"

"Well, because it shows that their love of truth is sincere. I blame the First Class for what they have done, and I am very giad that they have been severely punsished. Such a thing will probably never happen again. But there might have been breaches of discipline that would have been discipline to the authorities, as well as to the cadets, and I don't think this has been. A civilian has, naturally, very vague ideas about the way in which an efficient and well trained army is governed. Now our whole system of discipline is based upon the

INVIOLABLE VERACITY of both officers and men. A soldier may be guilty of almost any other vice except falsehood without ceasing wholly to be efficient. But if he be a liar the sconer he is drummed out of the blue coat of the United States the betier. That ought to be the case with the men; it must be so with the officers or the morale of the entire army would be destroyed." truth is, of course, the great martial

"Yes, truth is, of course, the great martial virtue."

"I see you don't understand its tall value—in military matters. I mean. Now, for instance, a cadet is renorted for doing or not doing something. If he says the complaint is not true we believe him, and he is relieved from the usual penalty. But if it should be proved subsequently that he had screened himself from punishment by teiling a falsehood, he would be tried by court martial and dismissed from the Academy. In consequence of that severily it is but in very exceptional cases that a cadet tells a lie. If he gets into some scrape, and is questioned, he owns up. If he is under arrest, and therefore confined to his quarters, we take his parole and leave him there without a sentinel. I should as soon expect to hear of a cadet breaking his parole under those circumstances as that he had COMMTTED SUICIPE.

By doing so he would commit the worst form of ruicide—moral snickle. While this high tone of fruithfulness is maintained, therefore, there is but he trouble in governing a regiment or the rich. But if once the vice of lying has grown so common as to cease to be disgraceful, there is an end of everything like discipline. One man tells a lie and another lies to screen him, and so on to the end of the chapter. We should then have to keep spies in every regiment on the lookout for musubordination. As the case stands how, each cadet, if he knows that a comrade has been guilty of a lie, reports him, and he is dismissed."

comrade has been guilty of a lie, reports him, and he is dismissed."
"But this case of the First Class seems to have other leatures in it—didn't it show something like

"But this case of the First Class seems to have other leatures in it—didn't it show something like INBUMANITY, to send the three poor wretches away in their summer clothing at the dead of a winter night?"

"Ah. now you are quoting from a certain newspaner—not your own. That next of the case is altogether imaginative—a mere sensation, gotten up by some over-cazer gentleman of the press. That account says the three cadets were taken up the river to Fort Puniam. Nothing of the kind. They had been proved guity of lying, and the First Class were afraid they would be let off by the Fourth Class giving a piedge to abstain from spirituous ilquers. So they had a meeting, and decided to run them out, as they were no longer worthy to mingle with honorable, truthful men. Tuesday night a week ago, therefore, they visited the rooms of the culprits; forced them to dress in citizens' clothes; took them, not to Fort Putnam, but to Hiram Falls Ferry, and dismissed them with money enough to pay their fare. There's nothing very

"CRUEL OR HEARTRENDING"
In that, that I can see. It was an outrage on good order, no doubt; but we ought to remember how sacred a virtue dictated it—a love of truth and a detestated took a conspicuous part in the affair; that he gave the cadets money out of his own pocket," "Ch. that's all nonsense. He was just the same

c. &c.

"Oh, that's all nonsens". He was just the same

as the rest. The cadets gave all that they were

CLLECTIVELY WOUTH

at the time to speed the parting guests, and they
made tadet Grant the treasurer. I suppose he only
gave what he had—the same as the rest of tuem.
They had altogether ten dollars, I tuink,"

"This colored cadet, too, has got into trouble
about the same thing—lying."

"Yes, and if he != a liar—proved so, I mean—he
ought not to be allowed to stay here, whether he is
a colored boy or not and whether he has a twothirds vote in Congress or not. Politics and color
have got nothing to do with the question. Is he a
liar? That's what has got to be decided, and that is
all."

Well, he is sure to have plenty of friends at

"Well, he is sure to have plenty of friends at Washington."
(With a doleful shake of the head.) "Yes, sir. But I can't, for my part, understand why there should be all this flass about him. I assure you, on my honor, that he has had exactly the same treatment in every way from the authorities that any white boy has had. We had nothing to do with his coming here. I don't say whether it was kind to the boy, or wise either; but once here, we have held that he was entitled to every right enjoyed by any other cadet of his class. The

Worst part accepted his position. If he had done so there would have been no trouble. He can come here and be educated and become an officer of the United States, it he shows ordinary capacity and diligence. If he remains I have no doubt he will graduate. But one thing is impossible—we can't usue

to hug him to their hearts and love him after the antique model of Damon and Pythius. My belief is that if he would show a little good sense the boys would soon like him and associate with him. If he is suspicious and envious and unsociable, however, he must share the fate of all other people who have the same weaknesses—he must be friendless. He has the greatest faculty for

of all the boys I have known. He was in trouble, I believe, at Hartrord before he came here, and God knows he has never been long out of it since. He has been under arrest for one thing or anothe three-fourths of the time he has been on the Point. "What about these other complaints against you— that the discipline is that of a martinet rather than that of a practical officer—that the boys are spoiled by over attention to methodical trifles;" "There, again, a civilian takes altogether an er-

roneous view of our system. Those tritles involve the very life and soul of all discipline. A cadet, for example, is allowed to come on parade with a hole or so of his cost unbuttoned. If that were unpunished he would come the next day with every hole unbuttoned, and the day after that probably IN HIS SHIRT SLEEVES.

A pretty state of things we should have then ! No, sir: we must look after these trivial faults, and the

sir; we must look after these trivial faults, and the graver ones will look out for themselves. And to prove to you how sound our system is in this respect the British House of Parliament sent a commission over here to inquire into its workings, and they have reported favorably in regard to it, and it is going to be adopted in all the English military schools." Well, you will own up, at least, to making the

boys aristocratic and exclusive?"
"Indeed, I shall do nothing of the kind. Aristocratic! Why, West Point is the

"Indeed, I shall do nothing of the kind. Aristocratic! Why, West Point is the

MOST DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTION
In existence the wide world over. With usinhe poor man's son has exactly the same chance as the rich man's. Merit is the only method adopted in placing the cadets. Why, President Grant's son is right away down at the tail end of his class—almost the lowest boy. Among the cadets themselves, too, the principles of equality are heartily embraced. There are no lutte cliques here of rich men's sons, like what you will find in mest colleges. The boys have to live in exactly the same way. This one is not allowed to keep a horse, while the other's allowance scarcely pays his board and never permits him to shake hands with a tailor. No, sir! All the cadets have exactly the same privileges in every respect while they are at the Academy. Rich and poor are all on the same footing."

"But it is said that

NO POOR BOYS

ever come here."

ever come here,"
"Weil, just notice at the next inspection the faces
of the boys. You will find a good many that are not
very aristocratic. Names, too, are a good test, and
you will see many in the list that were never heard
of before in any way that I know of."
"Do you think selection by competition would be
better than the present system of nomination by
Congressmen?"

better than the present system of nomination by Congressmen?"

"I do. There can be no doubt of it. At present we have a great many stupid boys, upon whom the money of the United States is simply wasted. They will never be good officers; they haven't got capacity enough to be so. If entrance were obtained only by competition all the boys who come here would be intelligent and promising. We could then raise the standard of examination, and even then, probably, should never have to reject any one who entered. All upon whom the public money had been spent would repay the country for the expense of their education. That would be a great improvement, and would remove the last excuse for that charge of aristocracy and exclusiveness that you referred to."

cuse for that charge of aristocracy and exclusiveness that you referred to."

"And boys, like colored cadet Smith, who can
scarcely write a sentence of intelligible English,
would never come here?"

"You ought not to ask me such a question as that.
I cannot answer you, of course."

"So, on the whote, Mr. High Military Authority,
you think West Point is

NOT YET DEMORALIZED?"

"No, sir: except by the presence of the three or
four newspaper men who have been up here the
last four or live days about this everlasting colored
cadet."

NEW YORK CITY.

temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as

parison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, Herald Building, corner of Ann street:—

1870. 1871.

3 A. M. 43 38 3 P. M. 51 64 64 64 M. 45 37 6 P. M. 50 46 12 M. 51 48 12 P. M. 50 46 12 M. 51 48 12 P. M. 49 44 Average temperature yesterday. 44 44 Average temperature for corresponding date last year. 48% The Board of Police yesterday ordered Rounds-

nen Plat and Mead, of the Fourth precinct, on post

Charles Uhlendorf, a refractory youth of twelve years, was sent to the Juvenile Asylum yesterday by Justice Ledwith, at the Essex Market Police Court, on a charge preferred by Maggie Boyle, a school teacher, of striking her on the head with a slung-shot and pelting her with stones.

Joseph Gormitz, of 62 Market street, was held to answer, at the Essex Market Police Court, yesterterday, by Justice Ledwith, on complaint of his wife, who charged that on Wednesday night the acused came home drunk, and after abusing her roundly in every mood and tense commenced beating her on the head with a chur cup, cutting her severely and blacking both her eyes.

The ball of the Caledonian Club will come off this evening at Irving Hall. The club will be in full uniform and in all the glory of kilt and sporran and plaided shawl, with blazing claymores girt to their thigus. Scotch lassles and Highland laddies will "foot it" until early dawn, and between the music, the supper and the doncing, all will "gang awa" no doubt well satisfied with their night's sport.

The Board of Supervisors met at half-past two Hall, in the chair. A resolution in favor of paying Professor Doremus \$1,000 for toxicological analyses ley was adopted. A resolution was also adopted to pay twenty attendants of the Court of Oyer and Ter-miner \$229 for their services. The Beard then ad-journed till the 24th inst.

Assistant District Attorney A. S. Sullivan spoke last evening before the William M. Tweed Associa-tion of the Fifteenth ward on the subject of the charities of the city of New York. Having lectured on the same subject before the association but a short time ago, he had but little to say that was new, although his remarks were nevertheless of a highly interesting character and repeatedly called forth hearty rounds of applause from his hearers.

Coroner Keenan yesterday held an inquest at the City Hall, in the case of Thomas O'Connor, the man who was crushed to death on Tuesday evening, corner of Fourteenth street and University place, by being run over by car No. 9 of the Broadway Railroad. The testimony showed that deceased jumped backwards from the front platform, and, failing on the track, the wheel passed over both his legs. The jury, on hearing all the testimony, rendered a verdict of accidental death. Deceased was thirty years of age and a native of Ireland.

Mr. David Adams, a man seventy years of age, died on Wednesday evening at his residence, 493 East Houston street. About a week ago Mr. Adams was Houston street. About a week ago Mr. Adams was passing through Lewis street, near Houston, when he was run against by one of the cars of the avenue D line, and being knocked partially under the car received injuries of a latal character. It was stated yesterday by an agent of the company that the car did not pass over deceased; but the real facts of the case will be developed to-day before Coroner Schirmer, who has the matter in charge.

Mary Anne Dansercan, a well dressed young woman, was arraigned at the Essex Market Police woman, was arraigned at the Essex Market Police Court yesterday, before Justice Ledwith, on complaint of Mary Jane Capper, of 420 East Eleventh street, who complained that she left the accused in charge of her premises, and upon returning home found that a quantity of gold rings and slik dresses had been stoien and carried away. The property was not recovered. The prisoner was also charged with the larceny of a cloak, found in her possession, by another, and was held to answer on both charges.

St. Bernard's Literary Association, a society composed of young men connected with St. Bernard's Roman Catholic church, in West Thirteenth street, Roman Catholic church, in West Thirteenth street, gave a charming entertainment in the basement of the church last evening. The place was crowded by a large and enthusiastic audience, and the entertainment did great credit to the young men engaged. The volunteer choir, composed of twelve young ladies belonging to the prominent families of the parish, assisted and added grace and beauty to the scene. The officers of the association are as follows:—President, Rev. P. J. Healy; Vice President, Francis J. Early; Secretary. John B. McGoldrick; Treasurer, Patrick J. McCluskey.

The monthly meeting of the Medico-Legal Society of this city was held last evening at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, corner of Fourth avenue and Twenty-third street, Stephen Rogers, M. D., President, in the chair. After the transaction of the President, in the chair. After the transaction of the usual society business the paper of the evening, "The Medico-Legal Value of Confession," was read by W. A. Hammond, M. D. Dr. Hammond having spoken at some length of the great increase of judicial cases, in which the decision must be based on medical testimony, showed that the value to be placed on confession of crime must be determined by the temperament, idiosyncracies, &c., of the person who makes it. The Doctor's views on the subject were listened to with the respect which his high abilities entitled them to. At the conclusion of the address the President announced that Charles A. Lee, M. D., would deliver the paper for February, on "The Medico-legal Suggestions on Insanty.

RUSSIA.

Interview with the Russian Military Agent-Rus sia is Not Preparing for War-Her Army is on a Peace Footing-Expected Arrival of a Russian Prince Imperial.

The following information derived from Major deneral Gorloff, of the Russian army and of the suite of the Emperor of Russia, who is the accredited military agent to this country, has a deep significance at this time, when the air is laden with rumors of heavy arming on the part of Russia and the momentous question whether there is to be peace or war will shortly be decided by the London conference of European Powers.

A HERALD reporter called upon General Gorloff, who is at present at the Hoffman House, and, upon making bimself known, was received with marked courtesy by the Seneral, who, in appearance, is the beau ideal of a military officer. After a few intro ductory remarks the following conversation took

REPORTER-IS it true that Russia is arming on a gigantic scale and is raising her forces to a war footing?

three weeks ago I can give you some information on the subject. The reports circulated by several American papers about Russia's arming are nothing but idle rumors.

RUSSIA IS NOT PREPARING FOR WAR. Our armies are at present on a peace footing, and their effective strength is below 300,000 men, of which the bulk is concentrated in Poland and along the western frontier of the empire.

REPORTER-It is said that you have very large orders for Remington rifles and other arms in this

General GORLOFF-You may contradict these rumors, as they are totally unfounded. We have not ordered any Remington rifles at all. What orders we have given are to a very limited extent. and mostly for experimental purposes. Of course I am not at liberty to give you any further particulars as to the nature of these orders. REPORTER-Have you not purchased any arms.

General?

General Gorloff-We never purchase any. They are ordered according to a given system, which has previously been tested by a commission of military officers.

REPORTER—What are your opinions, General, about the Eastern question?

General Gorloff—I do not think there will be war. All

General Gorloff—I do not think there will be war. All

THE DIFFICULTIES COME FROM ENGLAND.
Turkey does not oppose, but, on the contrary, sees the justice of the demands of Russia. We want nothing more than to fortify our frontiers along the Black Sea. At present a Turkish deet from the Bosphorus might with impunity attack us and land troops on those shores, which are at present The Most vulkerable part of the entire.

We are therefore justified in building a cord on of fortifications glong that frontier in order to secure ourselves from attacks by hostile neets. Russia does not desire war; of course we are introducing the latest inventions of science for the improvement of our arms, in the same manner as the United States have been converting their muzzle loaders into breach-loaders.

Reporter—What is the present state of the Russian empire?

sian empire?
General Gorloff-Russia is still in a state of transition, and has not yet got over the social revolution brought about by the emancipation of the seris. The nobles have had to make heavy sacrifices and the seris are called upon to form new local governments, which necessitates heavy taxation.

The General teen informed the Reporter that Alexis Alexandrovich,

Alexis Alexandrovich,

A REAL LIVE PRINCE IMPERIAL,

of Russia, third son of the Czar, will come to this
country next spring. He is twenty-one years of
age (born 14th January, 1859) and has the rank of
captsin of the feet and aide-de-camp to the Emperor. He will be accombanied by Admirai Possiette,
who superintends his studies. Prince Alexis has
already been on a tour through Europe and Asia,
and will travel throughout the United States. He
will take a trip down the Mississippi, and, perhaps,
visit Galifornia. While in this city the Prince will
probably be a guest of A. T. Stewart,

THE IRISH EXILES.

The Probable Programme of Their Recep-

tion-Meeting of the Knights of St. Patrick. The greatest activity continues in Irish circles in view of the arrival of the exiles lately released by the British government, and there is now no room for doubting that the reception that is being pre pared for them will be of the most imposing charac ter. Colonel William R. Roberts, M. C., is in receipt daily, of communications from Irish societies in this and neighboring cities asking for a place in th procession. The Colonel's office is at No. 87 Cedar street, where he attends daily for the purpose of organizing and

ARRANGING FOR THE RECEPTION. An interesting feature of the occasion will be the appearance in one body of the Irish refugees, 500 in number, who will carry a flag with the inserin tion, "The Felons' Phalanx." They will have a fine band of music, the American and Irish colors, and band of music, the American and Irish colors, and will have an appropriate place in the procession. Another body of refugees, recently formed and known as the United Irishmen, will also parade with compatriots. They have signified their intention of subscribing \$1,000 to the fund for the relief of the exiles. Colonel Kavanagh has notified Colonel Roberts that the Sixty-ninth regiment will parade its full strength. Co.npany F, First cavalry, will turn out, as also the Emmet Guard, Captain O'Rorke; several military organizations from Brooklyn, New Jersey, Newark and other cities, and, of course, all the Irish societies in New York and the sister city.

THE PROGRAMME

the Irish societies in New York and the sister city.

THE PROGRAMME
of the reception has not been finally determined upon, but it is probable that it will comprise a formal reception at the Battery; a procession to the City Hall; reception by the Mayor and Corporation; a march up Broadway to Tammany Hall and addresses there by distinguished citizens.

The Knights of St. Patrick held a meeting at 724 Broadway last night for the purpose of taking action in reference to the reception, of the brave exiles, Colonel Roberts and a number of the knights were named as a committee to represent the society at the reception, and it was resolved to contribute the reception, and it was resolved to contribute largely toward the Tammany Hall fund,

METHODISTICAL MALFEASANCE

The Trial of Rev. Dr. Lauaban, of the Metho dist Book Concern-The Charges Agains

The court for the investigation of the charge against Rev. Dr. Lanahan, Jr., agent of the Book Concern of the Methodist Episcopal (hurch, assembled yesterday morning at the publishing house, corner of Broadway and Eleventh street, but the proceedings were strictly private, every one being excluded except the members of the court ing excluded except the members of the court. The latter consists of Bishops Janes, Ames, Scott and Simpson, and the following committee:

Rev. James Fike, N. H. C.; G. W. Woodruf, N. Y. E. C.; C. S. Vancleve, Newark C.; H. Slicer, Baitmore C.; J. S. Bingham, Black River C.; I. Irwin, Central New York C.; G. W. Maltby, Erie C.; J. F. Kennedy, N. Ohio C.; F. A. Blades, Detroit C.; C. H. Bannister, Wis. C.; C. Brooks, Minn. C.; L. M. Vernon, St. Louis E.; J. H. Moore, Ill. C., and L. Rothweiler, Cen. German. weller, Cen. German.

The following charges are now to be investi

ated:

1. Official misconduct and malfeasance.
2. Neglect of official duty.
3. Untruthfalness, trascibility, slanderous disposition and other objectionable personal characteristics, which unfit him for the position of assistant

book agent.

4. insubordination to his official superiors, the
Book Committee, and violation of his pledges to 5. Want of business qualifications and capacity for the discharge of his official duties as such assistant book agent.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A BROOKLYN LAWYER.

About half-past six o'clock last evening a well known lawyer of Kings, county, Mr. Augustus H. Sidell, was endeavoring to get into his private office from an adjoining apartment, at 365 Fulton street by stepping along the cornice over the liquor store by stepping along the cornice over the liquor store of Jarvis, and missing his footing fell to the sidewalk. Striking upon the back of his head he was knocked insensible, and when picked up it was found that the base of his skull was fractured. He was taken to the Washington street station house, where he was attended by a number of physicians and everything possible was done to resuscitate him, but without effect. His recovery is despaired, of. Deceased, who was about fifty years of age, resided in Englewood, N. J., and was unmarried.

RRICKLAYERS' NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Pittsburg, Jan. 12, 1871.

the fellowing officers were elected:-President, Meredith Moore, of Lodge No. 28, New York; Vice President, Alfred Martin, of Lodge No. 2, Kentucky; Delegate at Large, Charles H. Rihl, of Lodge No. 1, Indiana; Secretary, S. A. Steel, of Lodge No. 2, Pittsburg; Treasurer, W. B. Dobson, of Lodge No. 1, District of Columbia.

The Pittsburg Union gives the delegates a recep

Adjournment of Congress-Address of the Executive and Response of the Speaker-Recapitulation of Its Acts-The Common Council Difficulties-Resignation of Iglesia and Pedro Velez-That of Lerdo Expected-Juarez to be a Candidate-His Election Considered Certain-Condition of the Coun-HAVANA, Jan. 7, 1871.

By the arrival of the English steamer Corsica at als port, from Vera Cruz, we have dates from the Mexican capital to the 30th uit. Congress had adjourned. President Juarez, in his speech prior to the close, stated that the result of the session of the Fifth Coagress, in its third period, showed a quiet, yet earnest and honorable debate on many subjects of grave interest to the public; that the Executive had just negotiated and sub-mitted a treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation with Italy, which will serve as an evidence that the republic is disposed to renew its relations with the Powers who desire to establish treaties on a just and convenient basis; that the difficaused by legal questions affecting interior matters have terminated, and the others are not of a dangerous character; that the action of this Congress, in its discussion of constitutional reforms, gives hope that the following one will bring these to a happy termination; that among the matters of social and actinistrative interest with which Congress has occupied itself is worthy of mention the approval of the civil code; that with the most laudable spirit Congress has turned its attention to important public works; that the concession of a canal in Tehuantepec offers to the commerce of Mexico and the world hopes of incalculable wealth in the future. The following concessions were also thought worthy of mention:—For the improvement of the navigation of the river Queotepec; for the ratiroals from Mexico to Toluca and Cuantillan; from Service the laying of a submarine cable between Vera Cruz and some point on the coast of the United States of America, and telegraphic lines from Vera Cruz to Matameros and from Durango to Mazatian. In conclusion, his Excellency said:—"We have reason to congratulate ourselves that throughout the whole republic a peace exists founded on the solid base of mubile opinion." and congratulated the members on termination; that among the matters of social and

congratulate curselves that throughout the whole republic a peace exists founded on the solid base of public oblinion," and congratulated the members on the good results of their labors.

The President of Congress answered, touching the same points as the President, and among other things stated that "Congress agrees with the Executive that the general interests of the republic demand that the relations with foreign Powers, interrupted by the war brought to our shores by the French, should be renewed."

demand that the relations with loreign Fowers, the terrupted by the war brought to our shores by the French, should be renewed."

In the recent election for City Council in the capital the Leždo party, in opposition to the Juarez party, had an apparent majority. It was claimed, however, that this was the result of fraud, and grave complications were likely to arise and very general fears were entertained. The possession of the city authority or control of it is always of momentous importance in a Presidential election in Mexico, which will explain the great interest felt in the matter as such election is now about to take place, Juarez has temporarily settled the matter by decreeing that the old Council shall hold over until the question in controversy shall be settled by Congress, which practically places the city in the hands of his partisus for the purposes of the election. Owing to the difficulties pending the Minister of Justice, Igiesias, resigned, as did alse Pedro Velez, Governor of the district. The resignation of Lerdo is daily expected. It is now definitely settled that Juarez is a candidate for re election, and his success is considered certain. The wife of the President was in a dying condition when the mail left.

General Diaz had gone to Oaxaca on a visit to his home.

The disturbances in Guerrero are at an end. The

The disturbances in Guerrero are at an end. The pronunciades were completely routed in the vicinity of Chilappa and Mochtlan by the government forces under Ignacio Figueroa, and the lew remaining fled o the mountains. Don Trinidad Garcia de la Cadena, chief of the

Don Trimique darcia de la Cadena, ciner of the revolution in Zacatecas and San I vis has presented himself to the authorities, accepting the amnesty. It is stated that a terrible earthquake took place in axaca on the 15th inst., lasting but ten seconds, yet causing great damage.

CUBA.

The General Amnesty-Return of Cubans to be Permitted-Valmaseda's Desire of Relieving his Name from Odium-The Election of King-Other Items. HAVANA, Jan. 7, 1871.

The question of universal amnesty, recently referred to in your correspondence from this city. forms at present an undercurrent of interest and excitement here. As reported, so sweeping and general in its character is this amnesty to be, that all Cubans now in foreign countries will be permitted to return, and their property restored to them on giving in their allegiance to the government; while those in the field will be pardoned without exception upon laying down their arms. As unlikely as this may seem, there is much reason to believe that this is the intention. It is certain that Valmaseda is the only man living who can do this; but so great is his popularity among the Span iards and confidence in his patriotism they will quietly submit to anything he may determine. At self of the charges of cruelty preferred against him and no better way to accomplish this could be undertaken. On the 5th a meeting of the more prominent Spaniards was called at the Palace, and rumor was at once rife that it referred to the amnests question. It turned out, however, to be for the nu question. It turned out, nowever, to be for the pur-pose of discussing the stamp tax recently imposed, and which falls in the most inconvenient and oner-ous manner upon the merchants, and which at the same time imposes duties on officials which it is utterly impracticable for them to perform. Valmased has forwarded the following despatch to the Colonial Minister, under date of the 3d:—

Valuasce and to the colonial Minister, under date of the 3di—

In the name of the royal people of the island, of all its corporations, of the army, navy and vounteers, I request your excellency to felicitate his Serene Highness the King, and tender him our respectful horage.

Three days of holiday were decreed here on account of the arrival in Madrid of the King, commencing on the 4th. Salutes were fired, and the houses and streets bedecked with bunting.

The Spanish Club of this city has addressed a communication to the President of the Council of Ministers in Madrid, expressive of the indignation of its members at the great crime which brought death to the distinguished patriot, General Prim.

A letter from Chentuegos states that a deposit of arms and munitions of war has been found on an estate in that Jurisdiction, and that the overseer of the place committed suicide in consequence. The owner, General Garcevan, is imprisoned, to answer to the charge of treason.

JAMAICA.

Negotiation for Subsidy for Steamship Lin between Klugston and New York.

KINGSTON, Ja., Dec. 23, 1870. Mr. Gonsalvo de Cordova has arrived from New York with the object of arranging with the government for a monthly steamer to run between Kingston and New York. He asks a subsidy, but the govern ment seems much more disposed to grant a subsidy to the line of steamships now running between New York and Aspinwail. The subsidy granted for a similar service by the Jamaica government a few years ago was £4,500 per annum. It is believed that if the Aspinwall steamers were to call in at this portan immense fruit and carrying trade would spring an immense rout and on the three ports.

The Governor will open the new session of the covernor will open the Colonial Secretary. will present his financial statement. The surplus i expected to exceed £32,000, and it is not improbable that there will be a reduction in the taxation of the

ST. THOMAS.

The West India Cable Ships-Markets. ST. THOMAS, Dec. 31, 1870.

The telegraph ships are still here and the cable is being transferred from the Titian to the Dacia. They will leave in about two weeks to connect Jamaics with Porto Rico.
St. Thomas markets are very dull. Freighting is st. Homas markets are very dull. Freighting is very brisk owing to the arrival of several vessels seeking. Provisions very dull.

The cable between this place and Porto Rico is now in perfect working order, and messages pass daily.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

Balize a Crown Colony—The Honduras Interoceanic Railroad-Indians' Mahogany BALIZE, BRITISH HONDURAS, Dec. 28, 1870.

since my last the bill passed by our local Legisla tive Assembly to make this a crown colony has been returned by the cro., n officials to be altered and amended. Our Lieutenant Governor has again called our Assembly together, and the bill was mended so as to please her Majesty's law officials, and I believe this colony will now be in all time to come a crown colony, in spite of the Monroe doctrine or any other doctrine by the United States or any other nation.

Thus has now passed the power which this colony

legislate for itself, and hereafter we shall be taxed or her colonies, without one word from ourselves, Thus has the Legislature elected by the people to

or her colonies, without one word from ourselves.

Thus has the Legislature elected by the people to make laws under a liberal constitution freely and fully given up all power and authority to make laws for themselves.

The Honduras Interoceanic Railroad is still progressing, and its friends declare it will quickly be built. This may be true; but when it is built, what will support it or make it pay? Already has nearly \$20,000,000 in cash been spent, and only a very small proportion of one section has been finished, and that with only a three foot six inch track; and some persons, who ought to know, assert that what is called done is only half done; or, in other words, is only badly done, and nearly useless. But all these reports may be from Jealousy or III will.

The Indians on our north and west boundaries have been very quiet for the last four to six months, and we begin to thank they will now remain permanently quiet.

Dering the past few years much attention has been directed to sugar culture. Our crops of that article have steadily increased, and this year we shall expect from 1,000 to 1,500 tons of sugar from this colony.

The inneligration from the Southern States has entirely ceased; and 1 ought also to say that ninetents of all who came down here have returned to the United States, wiser, If not better, men than they were when they lanued here.

Our laborers are all in town, but as yet very few have engaged for the coming year, as they do not like the wages offered by the planters or to work on a plantation.

like the wages offered by the planers or to work on a plantation.

There will be but little wood cutting done here this year, as the prices now offered in England (our principal market) are not remunerative to the cutters. Before the late war in the United states the British government used to take from 7,000,000 to 11,000,000 thousand feet of our mahogany each year for shipbuilding purposes. Now she uses from and no mahogany. Thus our main source of industry is dried up, and up to this moment no other work has been found for our wood-cutting laborers, and this has led thousands of good workmen to go down to the railroad.

VENEZUELA.

Capture of Rebel Men-of-War-Success Guzman Blanco.

Sr. TROMAS, Dec. 31, 1870. Advices from Maracaibo, via Curacoa, report a quiet condition of affairs. The rebel men-of-war Marinesa and Boltvar have been captured and the fort and town of Maracaibo taken. Guzman Blauco is now in possession of the whole country. Around Maturin there is still some disturbance, but a force of 2,500 men has been despatched to quell it.

NEW MEXICO.

The "Free Zone" Measure-Its Injury to Americans in Business-The Effect It Will

LOS CRUSES N. M. Dec. 22 1870 The merchants and public generally living on the frontier of New Mexico have been looking forward with great anxiety to the action of the Mexican government in reference to the "free zone" territory; and the news has come to us that instead of repealing the odious and unjust measure they have again confirmed it by a vote of 87 to 33 against it. Not only has the Mexican Congress given this great wrong a new existence, but in the discussion of the bill indulged in deflant and insulting language toward the United States. Indeed, since the expulsion of the French from Mexico the people believe themselves invincible, and are not backward in as-

themselves invincible, and are not backward in asserting their ability to wipe out the disgrace of defeat of 1846—7.

The "free zone" is a narrow strip of land, set apart by Mexican law, on the western bank of the Rio Grande, where goods of all kinds can be entered without paying duty, and in very many instances large involces have been smuggled across without the knowledge of the United states authorities. Not only does this "free zone" defeat the revenue laws in this manner, but the Mexican merchants can introduce their goods bought in Europe or the United States, in bond, free, while the American merchant has to pay a duty of from forty to seventy-five per cent on all foreign goods orought into Mexico. The consequence will naturally be that the American deling business in Mexico will be forced to abandon the trade; and, as this "free zone" business was inaugurated for the purpose of driving foreigners out of the country, it will accomplish it, as well as do great injury to the United States territory adjoining.

This Mexican law, so manifestly universant or tory adjoining.
This Mexican law, so manifestly unjust and on

This Mexican law, so manifestly unjust and oppressive, will compel American increhants doing business on the American side of the river to purchase their goods in bond, ship them to Mexico—as bonded goods pay no duty—and then resort to dishonorable means to get them back again. That is the alternative; either relinquisn trade or give yourself that protection which the United States falls to do.

self that protection which the United States fails to do.

The merchants on the frontier can truly be called the advance guard of civilization; and blot shem from lawful competition with our Mexican neighbors the country would relapse into semi-barbarism. With the richest and most extensive mines on the Continent, this country ought to flourish and prosper, and, with the aid of Congress, this "free zone" outrage aboilshed, New Mexico will soon stand before the world without an egnal. the world without an equal.

The acquisition of Chihuahua and Sonora to the territory of the United States would be of more immediate and fasting benefit to the United States than

twenty St. Domingos, and if we are to extend our borders under the inspiration of the Monroe doc-trine let us hope that it will include land contigu-ous and a people whose most intelligent citizens desire annexation.

JEFFERSON MARKET POLICE COURT.

Justice Shandley and but little to do at Jefferson Market yesterday, but that "little" was done with his usual quickness and precision. The self-styled "Scion of British Aristocracy " William Walker, charged with obtaining money

\$500 bail. The young nobleman (?)-who looks somehing like a well-to-do English mechanic-confessed to having "borrowed" the money.

Lizzie Allen, a young lady as black as the ace of spades, and not half so good-looking, was charged by William H. Westerveit, of No. 292 Bleecker street, with stealing from his shop. Miss Lizzie had been effecting a few purchases there, and thinking

under false pretences, was committed in default of

probably, that she had not quite the worth of her money, look with her on leaving a parcel containing forty-four yards of poplin—by the merest chance forgetting to pay for it. The sable dannel was comforgetting to pay for it. The sable damsel was committed.

John Quigley, seeing a horse and wagon, the property of Jeobin Ayers, standing without a driver at the corner of Seventh avenue and Thirty-third street, evinced his predilection for horsefiesh by starting off with the "turnout" at a rapid gait up the avenue, to the intense disgust of omicer Gillen, of the Twenty-sixth precinct, who gave chase, caught the "horsey gent," and brought him before Justice Shandley, who held him for examination.

Take of ill-treated or deserted wives not a few, fightists, "solled doves," throw in a very strong dash of drunkards, mix well together, and the above forms the "hodge-podge" served up yesterday at "the Market."

STATEN ISLAND.

Meeting of the Improvement Commission. A meeting of the above commission was held yes-terday afternoon at the office of Duncan, Sherman & Co., in Nassau street, and a number of gentlemen were present who are interested in the contemplated improvements on the island. Mr. Erastus Brooks, President, occupled the chair.

A Committee on Bills for Legislative Action was announced, to consist of J. M. Martin, of Middleton; A. Printser, Castleton; G. Bowman, Northfield; Robert E. Christie, Southfield, and W. S. Hornfayer, Westfield.

Westfield.

A very elaborate report was submitted by Messrs.
Olmsted, Harris and Trowbridge on the subject of
a general plan of improvement of the island. It referred to the situation of the soil and suggested the

a general plan of improvement of the island. It referred to the situation of the soil and suggested the best means of drainage.

The sources of malaria were pointed out and the remedy described, and showed what the public should be compelled to do to remove those sources and inducements offered to accomplish this. This is the most important improvement and must enhance the value of real estate. Providing water for private use is another improvement suggested. Most of the water in use was believed to be unwholesome; but a large supply of excellent water could be obtained, the sources pointed out and the means of obtaining the same. The result of analysis of the water now in use, made by Professor Chandler, was read by Dr. Harris and its impurities described. The water in the brooks is salt—that of Brook Valley absolutely salt—but some extremely excellent water was found in different parts of the island. The report proceeded to consider the subject of public communication, and the radical delects of communication with New York described, but which, it was believed, would be remedied in the course of time. A new pian of ferry communication was suggested more direct than the present one and shortening the distance, Highway communication was next considered, Railways must be constructed to every part of the island and connecting by railway bridges with points in New Jersey and elsewhere. A system of highways was also suggested—high roads instead of boulevards and avenues.

THE LAST OF NEWARK'S DEAD ALDERMAN.

All that remained of the late Alderman Volney A. Ellis, of Newark, was consigned to the grave in Pairmount Cemetery yesterday in presence of the Common Council and a large concourse of people, including the officers of the New Jersey Ra.Iroad. Services had previously been held in the Belleville avenue Congregational courch by Rev. Mr. Huribut. Aldermen Rodel, Lynch, Maloue, Stainsby, Mains and Starr acted as pall-bearers.

BROOKLYN'S BOTHERSOME BOURBON.

Another Raid on the Dis tilleries.

Twelve Hundred United States Troops March ing Against the Mash Tubs-Three Stills Found-\$100,000 Worth of Property Destroyed-The Victorious Army in Command of the Situation.

The United States authorities made another raid on the micit distillery establishments in the Fifth ward yesterday. The plan for the present raid has been under consideration for some time past, and every precaution was taken by the authorities to prevent the secret from getting out before the raid was made. When the raid was made on the 2d of November last it was found that the majority of the distillers had been apprised of the movements of the assessors and military, and the large stills, valuable apparatus and whiskey had nearly all vanished before the officers arrived. Notwithstanding the unusual precaution the confidential messenger of the whiskly men apprised them of what was coming, and the result was that ONLY THREE STILLS WERE FOUND,

all the others having been removed by the owners beyond the reach of the would-be seizers. There were mash tuos and mash in abundance, but the stills and whiskey were gone. In order to throw the whiskey men off their guard the authorities had given several false altarns in regard to the raid, but they could not be fooled.

General Jourdan, accompanied by Marshal Dallon, Assessors Parkinson, Dany, McLeer, Captains Mosscrop, Lancaster, Wass and several officers from the Navy Yard, were on hand and watched the demolition of the property.

Navy Yard, were on hard and watched the demoli-tion of the property.

THE MILITARY ESCORT

consisted of the following regular troops, under command of General Israel Vogdes:—

First artilliery—400 men, under General Vogdes. Eighth infantry—600 men, under Colonel Bonaford, Marines—100 strong, under Colonel Broome. Engineer detachment—100 men, Permanent party from Governor's Island—40 men, under Lieutenant Doughery, of the First Infantry

remaindent party from Governor's Island 49 men, under Lieutenaut Dougnerty, of the First infantry. The Eighth infantry left David's Island, where they are now stationed, at about six o'clock yesterday morning, and were conveyed by steamer to the Navy Yard, where they will be quartered as long as their services are required in that troublesome

This body was sufficient to repel any attack which might be made upon the men who were employed by the assessors to destroy the property. There

was, however,

AN EXCITED THRONG
following the troops about through the different
streets where they were at work, and, from the indignation manifested by some, it was evident that
the assessors would have been pretty roughly
handled if they had visited the locality without the
multiary except. As soon as any contraband rough mintary escort. As soon as any contraband pro-perly was seized it was either placed upon trucks and carted directly to the Navy Yard or a guard

perty was selected to the Navy Yard or a guard placed over it.

THE DISTILLERIES SELZED

Were severally placed under charge of assistant assessors as follows:—Gorman, Dixon's alley, Assistant Assessor E. Daly; Granam's, Dixon's alley, Assistant Assessor E. Daly; Granam's, Dixon's alley, Assistant Assessor F. Daly; Granam's, Dixon's alley, Assistant Assessor F. Daly; Granam's, Dixon's alley, Assistant Assessor F. Assistant Assessor Parkinson; Osborn & Mulady, Water Street, Assistant Assessor Parkinson; Osborn & Mulady, Water Street, Assistant Assessor Parkinson; Osborn & Mulady, Water Street, Assistant Assessor Mullaville; Dargin's, Joan street, Assistant Assessor Mullaville; Dargin's, Joan street, Assistant Assessor E. Z. Tucker; Whitelord's, John street, Assistant Assessor Lancaster; Whiting, John street, Assistant Assessor Carroll; Galmey's, Plymouth street, Assistant Assessor Dodge; Brennam & Co. Gold street, Assistant Assessor Inaley; Dongherty & Co., Little street, Assistant Assessor McKellar,

It is estimated that about \$100,000 worth of property was seized.

CANAL TRANSPORTATION.

Canada Bidding for the Western Carryina Trade-Proposed Enlargement of the Welland and Lachine Canals. TORONTO, Jan. 12 1871 In reply to queries put by the newly appointed

canal commissioners, the Hamilton Board of Trade made the following suggestions:— That the depth of water be increased to twelve feet; that the locks should be enlarged, so as id permit vessels to pass of from 230 350 feet in length and from 80 to feet across the beam, with a draff of water of twelve feet, and carrying to the capacity of 30,000 bushels of wheat. By this enlargement a reduction on the rates of freight between Chicago and Kingston and Oswego of about twelve and a half ner cent could be effected. The improvement of the canals should commence at Montreal with the Lacrine Canal and proceed westward, with a view of drawing the traffic of the great West by the St. Lawrence route. A canal on the Canada side of Lake Sault Stc. Marie is strongly recommended. The impolicy of allowing the trade on the north shore of Lake Superior to be depend-ent on the use of the United States canals is strongly

ent on the use of the United States canais is strongly dweit upon.

The report concludes by saying the people of the Dominion owe to themselves, as the guarantee of a noble heritage, to see that the American people on the shores of the great lakes have every facility given them freely to use the Welland, st. Lawrence and Lachne canals, on the same terms as our own people, with a view to assist in developing the produce traffic that annually rolls its increased and increasing volume from the West to the Atlantee. No unwise legislation should, in imitation of the crude fiscal policy of our neighbors, be permitted to check the growth of commerce that is destined to cleek the growth of commerce that is destined to celek the growth of commerce that is destined to celek the growth of commerce that is destined to celek the growth of commerce that is destined to

"WE ARE NOT THE LAST OF OUR RACE."

Lecture by Dr. Doremus. According to Dr. Doremus we are not the last of our race, but the world is to go on improving inlefinitely. In proof of this agreeable theory Doctor in his lecture last night, in Twentysecond street, first called the science of astronomy to witness, remarking by the way that he considered it disgraceful to New York that there was no observatory connected with any of its scien-

considered it disgraceful to New York that there was no observatory connected with any of its scientific institutions. The lecturer next spoke of the geological changes of the Earth, showing that there had been a gradual growth, taking many millions of years. He remarked that in The CARBONIFEROUS PERIOD there were no plants that were sweet-smelling or fruit-bearing; but vegetation existed merely to provide coal for future ages. Of the geography of the Earth much is yet unknown. With regard to light some wonderful discoveries have attely been made, showing that, after a ray has been separated into its elementary hues, the red has most heat, the yellow most light, and the blue most phosphorus. In this century the galvanic battery has been produced, steam utilized, the telegraph given to the world, and heat, light and electricity are matters of modern revelation. As yet we know very little of medicine. With all the pathies no man can tell how a friend of the pathies no man can tell how a framework of science, who one can tell what a few centuries will develop. From the great results of modern science, and the higher spiritual growth to which man attains as the world gets older, the lecturer deduced the concludes on the present war in Europe was referred to as a proof that there is room for improvement in the race, and the disposition of scholars to dig into the graves of the ancients instead of studying God's laws in nature and in their own bodies was considered to be a proof of depravity, or at least a grave error in judgment.

The LATE DAVID 8, FLOYD JONES.

THE LATE DAVID R. FLOYD JONES.

The Funeral Vesterday—An Imposing Displaye Yesterday afternoon, at two o'clock, the remains of the late David R. Floyd Jones, ex-Lieutenant resting place in the cemetery in the village of South Oyster Bay, Long Island. The remains were en-closed in a handsome rosewood casket, mounted with silver, the plate bearing the following inscrip-

BORN APRIL 6, 1813, Died January 8, 1871.

The funeral services were conducted by its Littlejohn, assisted by Rev. S. S. Stockton. The lowing persons acted as pall-bearers:—C. B. Mc Treadwell Ketcham, New York; Henry E. Pierr Brooklyn; J. C. Jackson, Thomas F. Young, Carman, Queens; William H. Nicol, J. Lawr Smith, Surfolk. During the moraling the rem were visited by more than five hundred people number of prominent politicians and business of New York, Brooklyn and Long Island foliothe remains to the grave.

COURT OF APPEALS CALINDAR.

ALBANY, Jan. 12, 1871. The following is the calendar of the Commission of Appeals for Friday, January 13, 1871:—Nos. 1, 4, 40, 50, 55, 58, 67, 85, 86, 87, 91, 92, 93, 94, 97,